in the confidence of the great mass of the people; and buildings, &c, and would the gentleman leave the public only way to effect this was to make it honest—to be buildings in this city without guard? Did he ranke it responsible, and let it be known what they ex-speak the views of the Administration in this? And ranke it responsible, and let it be known what they ex- speak the views of the Administration in this: And tee rise. nended the public money for, by enting off these appropriations for contingeness, and calling for specific Mr. GILMER and he spoke his own views.

than that the chairman of the committee of Ways and his amendment. He could not but believe that the gen-like ans should call for specific estimates on these various theman was as anxious for the despatch of the public Means should call for specific estimates on these various theman was as anxious for the would withdraw the complaint.

Means should call for specific estimates on these various theman was as anxious for the would withdraw the complaint.

Mr. C. also presented a memorial from Orleans Mr. C. also presented a memorial from Orleans was a specific estimates on these various theman was as anxious for the would withdraw the complaint. there was no exception, and then bring in another bill, his amendment; for, if he did not, from the experience for which the estimates for these contingencies should of one or two days, it must be seen that there was no be furnished. They must put the book in the nose of possibility of getting out of the question for a week or

gentleman who had just taken his sext was a matter of no little surprise to him, however it might have affected the House. What was the situation of the House and of the country with reference to the appropriation bill? It had been in committee about four weeks; and every opportunity he had had he had moved to take it up: passion, had been so unfortunate as to catch himself. opportunity he had had he had moved to take it up; passion, had been so unfortunate us to catch himself, and he owed it to the House to say they had, in almost all cases, granted his request; and now they had only all cases, granted his request; and now they had only had been so unfortunate us to catch himself. Mr. W. would take the gentleman at his own words and, after adducing the testimony, would call on every and, after adducing the testimony, which had been so unfortunate us to catch himself. got to the 15th section of about 200 sections in the bill; member of the House to say, whether those who were and at last a gentleman on this floor, who was suppossaid to be the peculiar friends of the President in that

[Loud cries of "Agreed," "strike out," "agreed."]

Mr. FILLMORE said he admitted that, but the mo-

Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer.) Without my knowledge.

because the Committee of Ways and Means had under consideration this subject, and, although he could not pledge himself for the action of the committee, in due been gradually growing under past Administrations.

The Committee of Ways and Means had under the contingent expenses under this Administration had asking protection to the iron interests, by the re-esta-subject, and, although he could not been gradually growing under past Administrations.

Also, protection to the iron interests, by the re-esta-subject, and, although he could not been gradually growing under past Administrations.

Also, protection to the iron interests, by the re-esta-subject, and, although he could not been gradually growing under past Administrations. time, he believed, a bill would be presented regulating these contingent funds. But what had been the course ment, and to the gentleman from Kentucky, [Mr. G. of the proviso of the chairman of the Committee of

entleman from Virginia had the power to withdraw is, and if he did it, he knew that the bill would come from the Committee of Ways and Means, and they might pass on through this bill and dispose of the pubhic business in some reasonable time, while he now compelled them, by insisting on his amendment, to enter into the general discussion of party politics and the printing of the laws in the various papers; and he (Mr. vide for the public printing by a Government press. () said it was chargeable to those members who moved these various amendments, and insisted on them either debate had taken too wide a range and must for the for the purpose of benefitting one party or the other. He had no doubt but the gentleman, in moving this

try, to take notice who it was that prevented the prose cution of the public business.

Mr CARUTHERS asked if the gentleman would permit him to inquire whether there had been any de- should be allowed to proceed.

lay on this bill except on the clauses for contingent ex-

he called on him, on the committee, and on the coun-

penses? Mr. FILLMORE. Certainly not. Mr. CARUTHERS. Then it was an argument to

Mr. FILLMORE. But did not the gentleman perthe first impulse of his feelings was to go with the gentleman from Virginia when he intimated his course, yet when he looked to the consequences to the public service, he doubted the propriety of it. was no other mode by which this bill could be passed . if they should be goaded on by amendments from the particular friends of the Executive, on their heads let

tration of the whole. Here was an item of \$25,000 for the contingent expenses, and the publication of tleman, however, had warned the Committee that it was tee on Public Lands had the whole subject before it, and the laws. They were to be published in pursu in his power to delay the passage of the bill until a certain provise in it should be stricken out, in order to north general bill on the subject before it, and who spoke for the Executive on this floor were prepared to violate the law which required this pub. Government. lication? for, by withholding this appropriation, they If that was would publish these laws if they withheld the appro- if that description. Mr. F. had a right to speak of the referred to the Standing Committees

the consequences be, and not on his.

propriations for contingenens, and calling for specific estimates from the Departments. This was the way he would take to reform ; and he ventured to say for the heads of the Departments, without having consulted them, that they would co-operate in it. It would puzzle no head of a Department, and not even the charman of the Committee of Ways and Means, to say how much of these contingent expenses could be say how much of these contingent expenses could be to the Departments, which they could not answer with dispensed with. Any member of the committee could tell the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means how he could retreach. He (Mr. G.) would documents, it would be as index prepared to their documents, it would be a made of the work of the many of documents, it would be a made of the country of the cou say, knock out the "Birds of America," and many other of the unnecessary items which he had read.

He hoped they would recommet the bill in some form or other. If they chose to strike out these appropriations for contingencies in the bill, nothing was easier Virginia, [Mr. Wise,] that he hoped he would withdraw two, or they would be forced to strike from the bill Mr. FILLMORE said he confessed the speech of the entleman who had just taken his sent was a matter of Mr. WISE remarked that the honorable chairman

ed to possess information from the Executive Departments of this Government, came and told us that he could answer for them, and that we should strike out the contingent expenses in this bill.

Mr. G.H.MER (Mi. P. yearing mm the noor roll explanation) said he did not know what authority the the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means were and who were not of that class here. Mr. W. had for defining his (Mr. G 's) relations to the Execu- here went into a recapitulation of the several motions which had been made in relation to striking from the Mr. FILLMORE he had said that it was supposed bill items of the contingent fund not warranted by law; that the gentleman had authority from the executive Departments to recommend this course.

Mr. GILMER said he represented the people. He ed, although he now invoked all the blame on the heads did not acknowledge the authority of any one to direct of the President's friends. He referred to the amenddid not acknowledge the authority of any one to direct him. What he had said was, that from his knowledge of men at the head of the Departments, and from their position before the country, he thought he could venture the declaration of the Chairman himself, that amend-the declaration of the Chairman himself, the position before the country, he thought he could venture, without their authority, to say they would co-operate in any wise measure of this sort to aid in reform. He would say to the gentleman—

[Cries of That's enough; "this is not explanation."]

Mr. FILLMORE said that in speaking of the pecutiar responsed to exact the same than the country and protest; and the second decision of the committee sanctioning such a proceed-that enough; "this is not explanation."]

He committee of the Whole; to Mr. Cushing's second remonstrance and protest; and the second decision of the committee sanctioning such a proceed-that enough; "this is not explanation."]

Mr. FILLMORE said that in speaking of the pecuhe saw with her husband in 1805, as they passed har relations supposed to exist between the gentleman and the Executive portion of the Government, he had his frequent modifications of it while under discusoubled him was, that the estimates that had been sent to tell what its color was at any given period. He hasband was a man of great learning and emitroubled him was, that the estimates that had been sent for the appropriations, had come from the Executive accused Mr. Fillmore of having seized on the pretext of the application of a part of the contingent fund they might rely on them; and that now the gentleman to strike at the Madisonian, and thus deprive the Exeto strike at the Madisonian, and thus deprive the Exeto strike at the Madisonian, and thus deprive the Exeto strike at the Madisonian, and thus deprive the Exeto strike at the Madisonian and thus deprive the Exethey might rely on them; and that now the gentleman in this peculiar relation to the Administration, had gone for striking out all the contingent appropriations. It he (Mr. F.,) could be governed by his feelings, instead of his judgment, after this motion, he would say, "strike behalf, while other presses expressed the views of the out all the appropriations for contingent expenses at opposition. If this course was to be sanctioned by the for the first time, in the spring of 1807, which then exhi of the President must fall back on the true principles gravelled walks, shrubbery, and flowers; and the house, of the President must fall back on the true principles of "Agreed." "agreed." and flowers; and the house, and every thing around it, betokened taste and element of reform, and, depriving the presses on both sides of and every thing around it, betokened taste and element of the president must fall back on the true principles and every thing around it, betokened taste and element of the president must fall back on the true principles and every thing around it. themen about him were exclaiming, in audible voices, all Government patronage, provide for doing the public gance, but, at the same time, bore testimony of dilapi-

The CHAIRMAN called the Committee to order, vis and himself, of their respective amendments, and facts,) that in consequence of the charge of a connec-

ments; and in no instance had they exceeded the demands, but had strictly scrutinized the various items.

He then alluded to the subsequent stages of the destinance, the island to a very great extent. This lady, the petitioner, was in extreme indigence, and had come from the control of N. mands, but had strictly scrutinized the various items. What would be the consequence of pursuing the course indicated by the peculiar friends of the Administration. There were little contingencies to light the various Departments, the requisite fuel, and things indispensation be to carry on the public service; and yet here came a lightly of the properties of the properties of the public service; and yet here came a lightly of the properties motion from the supposed peculiar friends of the Executive to deprive the Department of the Government
of the guilty man, and the Committee of the Whole
of these requisites.

The Wills of the Executive to deprive the Department of the Government
of the guilty man, and the Committee of the Whole
of these requisites.

The Wills of the Executive to deprive the Department of the Government
of the Govern Mr. WISE said another gentleman (Mr. Caruthers) departure from all correct order as to allow amendhad made the motion, and not his colleague (Mr. Gil- ments going to change the laws of the land to be introduced into an appropriation bill.

If the proviso should be insisted on, then Mr. tion was most warmly endorsed by the gentleman from should insist on again bringing forward his proposition in regard to a Government press, and fully debating it, and the injury inflotted, and taking into view the condi-and reading all the documents bearing on the subject. of the petitioner, he hoped that his friends who had the him the floor for explanation) said he did not know that the gentleman from Virgina intended to make a motion of this kind. He had made the motion on his own responsibility; and he objected to being called a peculiar sponsibility; and he objected to being called a peculiar.

Mr. BARNARD presented a petition signed by 33 that the controversy of the mother country with her translation of the suffering lady. Atlantic colonies on the subject of the stamp act, and at the controversy of the mother country with her translation of the controversy of the controversy of the mother country with her translation of the controversy of the mother country with her translation of the controversy of t Mr. CARUTHERS (Mr. Fillmore having yielded Mr. W., though a friend of the President, did not at charge of claims would take up this case, and at the earfriend of the Administration.

Mr. GilMER (Mr. Fillmore yielding him the floor)

sidered a very absurd idea. As to the chairman's being distinction of party, attributing all the embarrassments willing to do this, and insert all contingencies in a and evils under which the country labors, to the effect sidered a very absurd idea. As to the chairman's being referred to Mr. Fillmore's remarks of yesterday, as re- separate bill, that was quite a mare's nest-a discovery ported in the Intelligencer of this morning, in which bill as much as this, and as if the same principles any Board of Exchequer, Fiscal Agent, Independent Means had a bill under consideration relative to the contingent expenses of the Departments of Government. He asked why they should not defer this subject till that Mr. FILLMORE said that was the reason he had of last year. But who could say the same amounts judicious discriminating Tariff referred to the Committee and the peculiar friends of the would be needed next year? Should the idea of his tee on Manufactures. was in this. They must, after all, refer to the estimates Executive not to press on the committee these motions: colleague (Mr. Gilmer) prevail, it would appear as if (Mr. Gilmer explained)

Mr. W. then noticed the course of Mr. Fillmore of proceeding here. Here was the Administration on one side calling on the House to act with expedition, because the public service was suffering, and on the other side the peculiar friends of the Administration on Was this the tact of the gentleman from New York? this floor were interposing motion after motion to ob. was it his policy to cut off supplies from this Admissipposed on him by Judge Hall in 1815, in Louisiana, struct the progress of this bill. He had made an appeal instration was that to be the party game. If it was, for discharging his duty to his country by declaring vesterday morning to the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Wise,] to withdraw his amendment to the amend without respect to consequences upon the country,] would very gladly fold his arms and look on while Davis,] to withdraw his amendment, that they might others did the work. Such a course was neither proceed with this bill. The gentleman from Virginia patriotic toward the country nor fair to the Exewithdrew his motion, and then the gentleman from cutive; but if gentlemen expected the President and that Congress will pass a law reducing the pay of Kentucky withdrew his; and what was then done; his Administration would be blamed for this, the members of Congress to five dollars per day; referred Then the gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Wise,] who was supposed also to entertain peculiarly friendly relations to the Executive Department of this Government —and he (Mr. F.) spoke of this in an honorable point of been at the same moment a leer of his eye, a hint to--and he (Mr. F.) spoke of this in an honorable point of view-moved the subsequent amendment which had given rise to this debate; and it might be interminable.

Mr. WISE (Mr. F. having yielded the floor) said one way and looked another. If that was to be the nelley, then he said to the gentleman and his friends,

On motion of Mr. BARROW, it was that he had offered his amendment simply to get clear policy, then he said to the gentleman and his friends, ·Go it'-go it, and I shall be thankful to you." All Ways and Means, [Mr. Fillmore,] which he had intro-duced from that committee, and which he could not attempt to do its doty: although surrounded by obsta-duced from that committee, and which he could not attempt to do its doty: although surrounded by obstawithdraw. If the amendment of the gentleman could cles such as Administration never had to encounter a war steamer on the most improved plan, for the debefore, it would go on and recommend suitable mea- fence of New Orleans, to be constructed at some suit-

> to another. He hoped the committee would go with tered by the Legislature of the State, for the education ment, he maintained that the protective power belonged him in his effect to bring back the whole matter to statu of the deaf and domb within its limits. him in his effect to bring back the whole matter to state quo, just where it had stood at the beginning of these mandatives. Mr. W. concluded by the period of the state that the General Assembly of claiming all responsibility for the delay, and declaring again, that if the proviso was to be insisted on, he again, that if the proviso was to be insisted on, he charter or passed some act of incorporation for the charter or passed some act of incorporation for the charter or passed some act of incorporation for the charter or passed some act of incorporation of the Senate—ayes was requested to state that the General Assembly of ple in the formation of the new Constitution; and referred to the processions of tradesconvened to celebrate as a jubilee the insertion of this power to regulate commercial, and Philadelphia Banks will pay specie instan
> of the Chair fell as the judgment of the House. The The CHAIR here interposed and observed that the

future be confined to narrower limits.

Mr. GENTRY here obtained the floor, but yielded it amendment, was actuated by honorable motives; but to Mr Fillmore for the purpose of explanation. Mr. CUSHING said, that if the floor were yielded, he should claim it.

ice addressing the Chair as to whether Mr. Fillmore

After an explanation by the Chair-Mr. FILLMORE proceeded, and explained in reply to the charge by Mr. Wise of his being the author of tion, brought into active being, and made subservient the whole delay, that the amendment he had offered had been by order of the committee of Ways and Means, which they probably in their uneducated condition and he had offered it without even so much as thinking have little or no conception. Congress has already ceive that it was a course never before pursued in this of the Madisonian, and how that paper might be affect-House, and was what caused the very difficulty the gen ed by it, although the gentleman accused the whole Territories for the purposes of ordinary education in tleman deprecated, and caused this debate, by delaying movement as being aimed at that press. The object was our common schools, and for the higher branches of inall proceedings in this House? There was no warrant for such a proceeding; no person had looked to the contraction as the Whigs had given it to its predecessor by sequences of it, and it was for that reason that, although the aid of the gentleman's own vote, who then acted fortunate of our youth, who are deprived of two of the As to the delay-

been yielded for explanation only.

After some remarks from the Chairman, Mr. FILLMORE resumed. The amendment, which

the gentleman charged with delaying the public busi- table a purpose. He would not go into an exemination of the various ness, had passed so quickly, that even the very vigitems of the bill, but would take this item as an illus lant gentleman from Virginia, [Mr. Wise] had not had time to object to it. Was that any great delay? The genallow the President to patronize a press at the seat of the States, Connecticut and Kentucky, had already re-

If that was to be the issue, Mr. F. trusted that a mamust necessarily produce this effect. He wanted to cority of the committee would rather sit here till the know how these things were done without money? Who the day of March next, than yield the ground to threats of a private nature were read twice and appropriately

Monday, March 14.

IN SENATE. Mr. BAGBY, Senator from Alabama, who had been confined to his room by indisposition, appeared in his

seat to day.

The cues of the People turned to their Representatives Mr. CLAY presented a petition, numerously signed by citizens of Western Pennsylvania, complaining of the conduct of Congress. The petitioners state that Congress assembled on the 1st of December to adopt measures for the welfare of the country, and that it was now in March, and they had looked in vain to find that they had accomplished any of the objects for which Congress was convened. They say that the continuance of Congress in session is attended with great expense to the people, and as there appears to be little prospect of doing their duty, they hoped Congress would adjourn Mr. C. was sorry to say there was some foundation for

county, New York, in which they complain of the long debates and disgraceful scenes of disorder in Congress, to increase the Tariff above the maximum of the Comand the consequent neglect of the public business; and stating that a large portion of time is consumed in personal invective; which they say is unworthy of a deliberative assembly, and has been carried to such an the Government; to retrench and economize the exextent as to forfeit the respect of the country and the civilized world; and pray that a thorough reform may be made of those causes of complaint. To accomplish pay for mileage, the reduction of their pay to five dollars, the abolition of the franking privilege, the curtailment of the quantity of stationery heretofore consumed, ment of the quantity of stationery heretofore consumed, ment of the quantity of stationery heretofore consumed, the adoption of the one hour rule, and the passage of a new burdens on the people, unnecessary.

Mr. CHOATE obtained the floor and spoke for upprevious question, which was not seconded—the vote being flower, and the negative. The being flower, and the presentation of Congress; and the enforcement of the rules to preimpression it should go to the Committee on Finance. trenchment Committee.

Mr. SEVIER thought it should be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, as that committee pro-

In consequence of the charges preferred against majority, and pursued for party ends, then the friends bited some remains of beauty, ornamental grounds and dation. It appeared, according to the petition, (and no printing at Government expense.

Mr. W. alluded to the withdrawal, both by Mr. Dadoubt from what he had heard and seen, it stated the Ways and Means had reported the amounts for these contingencies from the estimates of Executive Depart.

Davis the two shells, &c.

Davis the two shells, &c.

He then alluded to the subsequent stages of the detection of the salary transfer and in no instance had they exceeded the detection of the subsequent stages of the detection of the salary transfer and had come from which had been laid up for the family, and also injured property on the island. titled to the redress of the Government; and the only dif-ficulty would be as to the amount to which she should be indemnified. After the delay which had occurred, of the petitioner, he hoped that his friends who had the

distinction of party, attributing all the embarrassments of the Compromise act. They say that the remedy for isting evils can alone be obtained by establishment of a

Also presented two memorials from Philadelphia

county, Pa., asking the passage of a law refunding to Major-General Jackson the fine of \$1000 and costs, martial law, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary PRACTICAL ECONOMY-REDUCTION OF THE PAY OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition, numerously signed, from Onondaga county, New York, praying

tion of all the resolutions and petitions referred to it

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be

ment having been adopted by the committee.) The the Government patronage from one paper and give it pose of aiding the establishment of an institution, char-

board of trustees had been appointed for its management, and a small appropriation made by way of a be ginning, but totally madequate to place the institution on a permanent basis. He said it had been ascertained by the late census, that this unfortunate class of our fellow-beings in the State of Illinois alone, numbered near three hundred souls. The question now forcibly presents itself to the Senate and to the country, whe Some confusion here occurred, several gentlemen at ther they shall be suffered to remain in their present dark and benighted condition, or shall they be elevated by a system of education now known to be practical, to intellectual enjoyment, and such of their faculties as lie dormant for the want of proper instructo many of the useful employments in life, concerning made liberal grants of land in all the new States and struction in our colleges, academies, and universities, most important, useful and interesting of the faculties Here Mr. CUSHING again interposed, insisting that with which mankind are usually blessed, and for whose if the gentleman from New York was about going into benefit the resolution under consideration has been pregument, he (Mr. C.) claimed the floor, it having sented. He concluded by hoping that the Committee on Public Lands would give to the subject all the consideration its importance demanded, and that a liberal grant of land would not be withheld for so humane and chari

> The resolution was then adopted, and referred to Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SMITH of Indiana remarked that the Commitport a general bill on the subject, inasmuch as two of ceived donations for that laudable object. The resolution was adopted.

Numerous bills from the House of Representatives

they had only to look forward and see that this would soon become a contingences. He wanted specime estimates from the Departments for these expenses. He wanted specime estimates from to embarrass the Government. His object was to the strike out these neares. There were some appropriation for the necessary expenses of the people; and that the only source of reliable strength which any free Government could have; and that was in the confidence of the serial mass of the people; and buildings. We and would the centleman leave the null-buildings. There were some appropriation to the distribution at as relates building the constitution, the Committed that the thin the committed in the constitution, the Committed the the interests of the Administration, the Committed that the thill should be passed as some appropriation for the make as the first the constitutions and his amendatory of so much of the distribution at as relates by a judy of New was released to hear the continuous and his amendatory of some microtic first the Committed that the the interests of the Administration, the Committed that the the interests of the Administration, the Committed to pre-emptions, and his amendatory of so much of the distribution at as relates to pre-emptions, and his amendatory of some accuration, the Committed that the the interests of the Administration, the Committed that the the interests of the Administration, the Committed that the the interests of the Administration, the Committed that the the interests of the Administration, the Committed that the the interests of the permitted to pre-emptions, and his amendancy of some accurations of the permitted to pre-em

bill and passing it to day.

Mr. CLAY interposed, and trusted the Senate would proceed to the consideration of the special order—his re-solutions on retrenchment and reform. He, however,

yielded to the solicitation of
Mr. YOUNG, on whose motion the Senate took up
the resolution submitted on Friday, which was read as

follows, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be instructed to communicate to the Senate the report of John Flanagan, superintendent of the Upper Mississippi lead mines, together with his correspondence with the Ordnance Department upon the subject, since his appointment to that

Mr. PRESTON moved to amend the resolution by adding the following words:
"And all information in the possession of the Depart-

ment respecting these lands."

Mr. YOUNG accepted the amendment as a modification, and the resolution was adopted.
RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

The Senate then took up the resolutions of Mr. Clay, promise act; to repeal that provision of the Distribution net, which requires its operation to be suspended if a duty of more than 20 per cent. be demanded to support on that motion, and 27 rose in favor of the ayes and

penses of Government. To which Mr. Wright had proposed amendmentsbe made of those causes of complaint. To accomplish in favor of practical economy, by about and understanding useress of ages and noes were ordered without taking the negative which, they recommend the abolition or regulation of fices; by lopping off all unnecessary expenses in Congress and all the Departments of the Government; and increase of the tariff above the Compromise act, or any

but particularly in relation to that recommending an serve the decorum and dignity of the body, by the exserve the decorum and dignity of the body, by the exposition of the resonation of the reforms which have
nor in which the subject should be disposed of this sesbeen indicated will take place. He did not know which sion of Congress was for years, perhaps generations, to prosperity or downfail of which, depended the whole Mr. BUCHANAN thought it should go to the Re- fabric of national power. The tariff to be now adjustsources of prosperity, or paralyze them so that they shall remain prostrate long after future efforts to resuscitate them. He maintained that this Government had the con-

stitutional power to protect and encourage American industry; and that it was to be found in the taxing of reception was laid on the table. power, sanctioned and authorized by the clause in the Constitution which delegated the power to regulate WELL, J. CAMPBELL, W. BUTLER, and ROcommerce. He contended that under these powers GERS. there was a co-operating duty imperative on the Government to afford home industry full protection, re- Mr CAMPBELL, of South Carolina: most beautiful and accomplished of her sex. She was gardless of every one and every thing, but the obvious and the Executive portion of the Covernment, he had not intended to use any offensive language. He supposed those relations were perfectly honorable; but what at another red, so that it was hard advantage of being related to the Emmetts of Ireland. to life every source of prosperity in the country.

He contended that discrimination was to be carried

to any necessary extent for the accomplishment of this STEENROD, WILLIAM SMITH, GOGGIN, SUMobject, and that Congress could, under the Constitution, MERS, HAYS, and POWELL.

exempt from duty any articles it pleased, and put what exempt from duty any articles it pleased, and put what duties it thought proper on others, and, above all, could, and ought, to adjust the tariff by the home valu- and Smyth, praying for the establishment of a post to the strongest candidate! If you should fail in

ation alone.

He denied that there was any thing in the compromise act to debar a recurrence to the protective system after the expiration of the nine years of reduction. He insisted that Mr. Madison, from the year 1789 to the the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. close of his life, had always contended that this power was found in the clause authorizing Congress to reguwas found in the clause authorizing Congress to regulate commerce with the world. In proof of this, he imposition of duties on articles of foreign manufacture. read passages from Mr. Madison's messages and letters. ower given by the Constitution. Congress, he maintained, was authorized by the Con-

tion of commerce, to do and perform any act which, according to the vocabulary of the time, could be deem-ed and taken to be an act in furtherance of the regula-effect upon the important interest of the manufacturer tion of commerce, even if reaching to the total exclu- of iron. sion of foreign imports, affecting injuriously domestic commerce. This presumption is paramount till the contrary is proved; and the contrary had never yet been proved. It never had been shown that the lancome forward and brought the claim to his notice, and the contemporaneous language of every commercial course of the Hon. J. Q. Adams, and praying the House ountry of that time. He argued that in the year 1757 or to adopt some mode of 1759, the term to "regulate commerce" meant a power of the pass any law deemed necessary for the protection of other way as the wisdom of Congress might devise.—

densitie perseverance of amounts aspirants. The are not the times, for men to consult their own individual advancement. The personal success of the can domestic industry. He denied that any commercial of that as the presentation of this petition didate "is nothing. But the success of our great and country of that day understood the phrase in any other would probably be the cause of consuming the time of glorious cause, is every thing." sense. In support of this, he took a general review of British legislation at that period. He also reviewed the controversy of the mother country with her trans-Atlantic colonies on the subject of the stamp act, and averted that, throughout this controversy every speak-list of grievances, the chief among which is the right and encourage its own manufacturing interests rested Union. Mr. B. concluded with moving to refer the peon its power "to regulate commerce." On this subject tition to the Committee on the Judiciary, with inon its power to regulate commerce. This subject the quoted many authorities, chiefly speeches and politicians of England and this country from the year 1766 ought not to be granted: also, to report a rule rescinding the possible to carry it by hook or by crook. For this purpose, they have sprung a new to the end of the eighteenth century, and thence down to the present time. He maintained, from all this, that such opinions and arguments being familiar to the Mr. WISE raised the question of reception, and, on framers of the Constitution, they could understand the the proposition that the petition be received, moved a sketch of the transaction, as a part of the history of phrase "to regulate commerce" in no other sense than the previous question. that which so universally prevailed at the time. This Mr. BRIGGS gave n he considered presumptive evidence that the intention of the framers of the Constitution, was to afford do-floor.

Also, a memorial from York, Pa., complaining of the disadvantages of the Compromise act, and praying the establishment of a protective tariff; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures. is to check the importation of goods interfering with hered to his decision that the question must go over. domestic manufactures, and to give home industry an impetus, which would develope all the resources of the

the confederation, whether in times of peace or war.

In fulfilment of the desire of the people for a strong Government, he contended that to effect the purposes and others, raised the question whether this was in orthey had in view, the present constitution was consum- der. mated, clothing the legislative department of the Genemeasure of protection deemed necessary for the deve-measure of home resources and home industry, to the The CHAIR decided that it was in order. nanufacturing interests; and therefore he assumed that Military Land Warrants, and they were referred to the meaning than that entertained by the friends of protectand on taking the question the decision of the Chair and proper. tion, could be given to the power to regulate commerce was affirmed.

-even to the total exclusion of foreign manufactured. The petitic

articles, which check and compete with domestic ma-What, after all, he asked, was this power, but a power to protect the labor of this country from being bound MAN SMITH. down and paralyzed by the pauper labor of foreign na-Mr FILLMORE said if he could withdraw his amendment he would, because he was satisfied that a bill would be reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on this subject, which would do ample justice. But he had not the power to do it, (his amendment having been adopted by the committee). The to the same delegated agency, and was to be found in the taxing power and the power to regulate commerce. ledges one grand leading feature of moral right and hole. He reiterated that this power was demanded by the peonesty. protection of their interests. He also referred to the

> in consequence of not being invested with any power to regulate commerce. In conclusion, Mr. C. implored the Senate so to exercise the powers of the Constitution as to be not less she may be enabled to maintain her honor. In Maryneglectful of national interests than were the framers land, the banks resume on the 1st of May. of the instrument itself. If so many Congresses and so they have already resumed. In the District of Colummany Presidents had lured the manufacturers of America into the investment of all their capital, and much In New Orleans, they resume on the 1st September. many Presidents had lured the manufacturers of Ameof their credit, in the promotion of home industry, In S. Carolina and Georgia, specie is generally current. would it, he asked, be just, wise, or politic, now, to The banks of Michigan and Illinois, having gone to the deny them that protection which had thus become their due Mr. MILLER observed that it was his desire to

debates of the Convention, to show that the strong-

est argument urged against the Old Confederation was

its inability to give ample protection to home industry,

hoped the Senate would go into Executive session. shortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. BARNARD asked permission to make a report

bill to amend an actestablishing judicially courts of the U.S. This was the bill which was mentioned on several occasions last week, which was necessary to enable the courts of Pennsylvania to hold jury trials. Mr. J. R. INGERSOLL explained the necessity for mercantile character .- Phil. Spirit of the Times.

the passage of this bill; and after some discussion between Messrs. BARNARD, WM. W. IRWIN, CHAS. BROWN, C. J. INGERSOLL, J. R. INGERSOLL, and others, the bill was read a third time and passed. Mr. EVERETT then called for the regular order of business, which The SPEAKER said was the reception of petitions

Petitions were then presented from Ohio by Messrs PENDLETON, DEAN, MATHIOT, SAMSON MA. SON, COWEN, SWEENEY, C. MORRIS, DOAN, S. J. ANDREWS, and MEDILL. Mr. MEDILL presented resolutions of the Ohio Le-

| brintion | There might be some necromancy about Administration with the utmost freedom-as much right | Mr. McROBERTS hoped the Senate would take up | Representatives in Congress from that State, to urge ningteen years, and continued to increase in this ratio they had only to look forward and see that this would soon become a continuent Government a Government and see that this would a government a Government a Government a Government and see that the govern was referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. CAVE JOHNSON presented the petitions of

Wm. Cooke and others, citizens of the county of

Hickman, in the State of Tennessee. James Roads and others, citizens of the county of

Hickman, Tennessee. James D. Easby and others of the same county.

H. L. Kimble and others, citizens of the county of Montgomery, Tennessee.

Wm. B. Mumford and others, citizens of Montgome ry county, Tennessee.
All praying the repeal of the Bankrupt law.

Mr. JOHNSON said these petitions were signed by many of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the State—by farmers, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and traders, and by Democrats and Whigs. They denounce the law for "its retrospective operation," as "a flagrant riolation of the rights of property - that it "opens the door for fraud and perjury"—that it will only benefit the "gambler in business" to the great injury of "sound men" and the "producing clusses."-He expressed his concurrence with the views of his constituents, and moved their reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report instanter tem as revived or attempted to be revived, in the le a bill postponing the operation of the act till the 4th of

Mr. ARNOLD asked if the instructions were now

in order.
Mr. TURNEY moved a call of the House; which was negatived.

Mr. CHITTENDEN moved to lay the petition, with

the instructions, on the table.
Mr. SAMSON MASON called for the ayes and noes

Mr. CLIFFORD called for tellers, and Mr. BROWN of Tennessee, and Mr. BOARDMAN of Connecticut, in favor of practical economy, by abolishing useless of- were appointed; 49 passed through the tellers, and the tive vote. The ayes and noes were then taken, as folby repealing the Distribution act, so as to render any lows: ayes co, noes 96. So the motion to lay on the table was negatived.

The question then recurred on the motion for the instructions were then laid over, and the presentation of petitions from Tennessee was continued by Messrs W. B. Campbell, McClellan, Turney, Arnold, Caru thers, Gentry and Milton Brown.

Mr. ARNOLD presented a petition professing to be

vention in this City-such the warnings they givesuch the advice, which they would impress upon our was the proper committee it should go to, but it was his decide the fate of great and important interests, on the from Virginia, bearing the post mark of Virginia Mills, praying the House to censure Mr. J. Q. Adams, Mr. fabric of national power. The tariff to be now adjusted may, he conceived, either give permanency to vital House on the Haverhill petition, and for using unparliamentary language in debate. The petition was in favor of the right of petition, and it did not deem Mr. Adams censurable for presenting the Haverhill petition, but it deemed Mr. Marshall censurable for the opinions he expressed on that subject. The question

The following resolution was adopted, on motion of

Resolved, That the Committee of Elections be in

From Virginia: By Messrs. HOPKINS, STUART,

route.

Also, a petition from citizens of the counties of Mr. MARCHAND presented a petition from John

Mr. BIDLACK presented a large number of petitions He considered Mr. Madison good authority for the from numerous citizens of Northern Pennsylvania, fortunate of all things, if our strength should prove praying for the imposition of such discriminating duties upon all articles of import, as will secure adequate pro tection to American industry. titution fully and amply, in the clause for the regula-Several petitions from citizens of Coe county, ask.

ing the readjustment of the tariff, with a view to the Mr. BIDLACK then asked if it would be in order to

hensible perseverance of ambitious

On this subject tition to the Committee on the Judiciary, with in-

isted at the period, for the very purpose of protecting Mr. W. insisting that the gentleman from Massahome industry against foreign competition; and for the chusetts had no right to give notice of debate while purpose of regulating commerce with other nations, so he occupied the floor. The Speaker, however, ad-

Mr. EVERETT presented a petition from praying Congress to adopt the plan of a Fiscal Agent country, essential for the supply and consumption of enclosed in it, and moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. W. W. IRWIN, COOPER of Ga., PROFFIT

Mr. PROFFIT appealed from the decision, and askupon the subject of the issue and location of Virginia the strongest presumptive evidence existed that no other ed for the year and nays, but they were not ordered,

> The petition was then referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.
> From Connecticut: By Messrs. BOARDMAN, OSBORNE, TRUMBULL, BROCKWAY and TRU-

The House then adjourned.

Huzza! for Specie payments-The Progress of Resumption.

On Saturday last Governor Porter signed the Bill requiring of our banks an immediate resumption of specie payments! This will be good news to our citizens. The law is not as good an one as we had a right to expect, but it is better than none, and at any rate acknow-

ter. The Western, the North America Southwark, Kensington and Moyamensing, it is thought will do same. The Banks generally which have issued Relief notes will, we fear, refuse. However, time will show,

Ages—Messrs. Nash, (Speaker.) Hunton, Carsob, and at such a moment it is idle to speculate.

We are glad that Pennsylvania has at length placed

herself on a level with her sister States, and we hope "bow-wows," the circle of sound currency may now be considered as almost complete.

It only now remains for the Legislature of Alabama speak on these resolutions, but the hour being late, he Tennessee and Kentucky to force the banks of those Commonwealths into the path of honesty, and with The Senate then went into Executive session, and hortly after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. fully wiped from the escutcheon of our country; and from the Judiciary Committee. He desired to report a to hear us spoken of not as a nation of swindlers, (to which appellation the conduct of our banks for the last few years has too well entitled us,) but as a nation proud of its credit, proud of its faith, and proud of its ability beyond all others to boast of the integrity of its

TEMPERANCE MEETING IN POWHATAN COUNTY

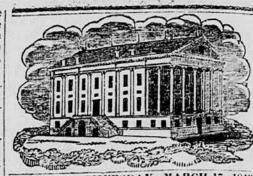
The citizens of Powhatan are requested to attend a meeting a Peterville Church, on Saturday, the 19th instant, for the purpose of forming a county Temperance Society. Several addresses may be expected.
Powhatan, March 17, 1842.

A CARD.—Desiring to wind up my business as "General Agent of the Penitentiary" as speedily as possible, I most respectfully call on those who are indebted to me to settle their accounts.—I cannot close this notice without tendering to my late patrons my thanks (which I hereby do) for the patronage extended to me. office on 14th street, opposite the Custom-House.

Office on 14th street, opposite the Custom-House.

JAS. G. WATSON, late Agent Praitentiaru.

103—2aw4w gislature, instructing the Senators and requesting the



RICHMOND, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1842 To the Central Corresponding Committees of the Coun

ties and Boroughs of Virginia. Fellow Citizens: We think it our duty to call your attention to a passage in the Address of the Democratic Convention of the 2d February:

"We call upon our Democratic friends to go forward construction of the Constitution; all who are opposed to a National Bank, a National Debt, and a Protective Tariff; all who are opposed to the odious American sys. gislation of the extra session; no matter by what name they have heretofore been called, no matter with what party they have heretofore acted; we call upon them all to unite with us in maintaining the Constitution of car country against the assaults of Federal legislation !-Let us beware of distraction and divisions! permit our adversaries to triumph over us any where, for the want of union among ourselves! Every where bring your strongest man into the field, and concentrate all your votes on him. Let not men of the same principles, of the same party, contend for the same place. Jealousies among ourselves, distraction, divisions, dis asters and defeat may be the consequence. Let every man feel, and act upon the principle, that his own personal success, his own personal elevation, or that of his friend, is nothing; but the success of our great, and glorious cause, is every thing! In this spirit, let us go into the canvass! In this spirit, let us meet our opponents at the polls! And animated by this spirit, we shall achieve a signal triumph! the triumph of truth over error; of the constitutional principles of civil liber ty, over lawless usurpation and unauthorized power Such, gentlemen, are the sentiments of the

eracy who were recently assembled in General Con-

friends in every county and city of the Commonwealth. We cannot improve upon the language they employand we content ourselves with repeating it, and ear nestly calling your attention to the moral which it con veys. Harmony, Vigilance and Energy are the qualties which we should cherish. They are essential to se cure us success in the great struggle which is at hand We address ourselves to you, Fellow-Citizens, be cause you have been selected as a Corresponding Committee for your county-a Committee of Vigi lance and of Correspondence. We call upon you to do your duty, with promptitude and with energy -Should there be any division in your county; should there be any undue competition among our condidates, either for the county or the Senatorial District, lose not a moment-but act forthwith, and throw of upon the agitated waves. If the candidates will not neous evidences. This, he argued, was the true and only true American policy. He considered the General Government not only bound to protect, but to bring to life every source of prosperity in the country.

He contended that discremination was the true and STANLY. candidates yourselves; to appeal to their patriotism; and to address those strong considerations to each which are so well calculated to operate upon men of sense and of virtue, and prevail upon all the rest to this effort, then without delay appeal to their friends for co-operation; and if this will not avail you, then appeal to the People; call a nominating convention of your county or Senatorial District to select a candidate, and throw all competition out of the question. These divisions are the most apt to spring up

> to profit by our divisions, and triumph over our distractions. We conjure you, therefore, to act at once, (and to whom better can we appeal, than to yourselves, the

> from the hotbed of our our own strength-in counties, where we may be supposed to have less to fear from our enemies. But it would be the most un-

> the source of our weakness-if our prosperity should

lead to our defeat-if the number of our candidates should prompt the Whigs to start men of their own

Select Committee of Correspondence?) We advise you to organize yourselves without de-lay; to extend your Committee of Vigilance into every precinct; to rouse yourselves, and to rouse the People The prospects before us are cheering. Nothing can Nothing can sumption of the time of the House occasioned by the defeat us, but a false security in our own strength-an unfortunate division in our own ranks, from the repre-

> Yours, respectfully, THOMAS RITCHIE, Chairman Of the Central Corresponding Committee

(In the name and by the advice of the Committee Richmonn, March 17, 1842.

The Mine sprung once again

The Whigs of the Senate are dissatisfied with their defeat. They were determined on carrying out the Distribution system, if it be possible to carry it "by hook mine upon its opponents in the Senate, and again "the engineer is blown up by his own petard." This move Mr. WISE raised the question of reception, and, on ment is so outre, that we feel ourselves impelled to give the times-and more, especially, as the Richmond Whig Mr. BRIGGS gave notice of an intention to debate of yesterday morning tells a part of the story only, not the whole—and is guilty of what the Jurists call a "sup-pressio veri." We have sought the truth in the Re-The SPEAKER said the question must go over, on cords of the Senate-and here is a sketch of this cu-

rious transaction. [Let the condition of the Senate be recollected. The body, when full, consists of thirty-two members. Parties half and half—that is to say. counting Messrs. Fontaine and Anderson among the allies of the Whigs-and Mr. Thornton, though in principle opposed to all the great measures of the Ev tra Session, yet co-operating with the Whigs in the rejoin in a Protest against the law, and to instruct ou Senators to repeal it. Two Senators are now absent,

viz : Messrs. Custis and Tod-the first a Whig, the latter a Democrat.] On Saturday last, Mr. Preston submitted the follow

ing Resolution : "Resolved, That the share of Virginia of the nett prothey had in view, the present constitution was consummated, clothing the legislative department of the Genemated, clothing the legislative department of the Genemated the Genethat year, ought to be received by the Commonwealth of Virginia and held by her, subject to such appropria-tion as the General Assembly may hereafter think just

This resolution was submitted on Saturday, and de cided by the Speaker (Mr. Nash) not to be admissible, under the 4th rule of the Senate which declares, that "a question once decided shall stand as the judgment of the Senate, and cannot again be drawn into debate du ring the same session, except when it may be judged the House of Delegates"—this being substantially the same proposition which had heretofore been rejected by

The Resolution was laid upon the table, and not act ed upon on Saturday .- On Tuesday last, Mr. Preston called up the decision of the Speaker in relation to the Resolution, offered by him on Saturday, in relation to the share of Virginia, of the nett proceeds of the Pub of the House?"—and by a tie vote, of course, the decision of the Chair fell as the judgment of the House.—The

Willey, Atkinson, Baptist, Woolfolk, Piper, Bouldin, Moffett, Shinn, McMullen, Scott, Newman, and Thompson-15.

Noes-Messrs. Campbell, Thornton, Cocke, Peyton. Bondurant, Conrad, Preston, Tunstall, Lyons, Carter, Faulkner, Woodhouse, Fontaine, McIlhaney and Anerson-15.

Mr. McMullen moved an adjournment-which was lost, by a strict party vote of 15 to 15. Mr. Preston moved the previous question, (which

cuts off all amendments.) Upon which, Mr. Shinn moved an adjournment-Lost again, by a vote of 15 to 15-a strict party vote. Mr. Preston's motion for the Previous Question, was

disagreed to by the same vote, 15 to 15. (The same vote as before.) The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of

the Resolution submitted Mr. Preston.
Mr. Woolfolk moved to amend the said resolution. by adding to the end thereof, the following: "And that our Representatives in Congress be re quested, and our Senators instructed, to oppose the re-peal of that provision of the Distribution law, under

which the distribution is to be suspended, if at any time during the existence of that act, there shall be an imposition of duties on all imports inconsistent with the provisions of the act of March 2nd, 1533, entitled an act to modify the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and all other acts imposing duties on imports, and beyond the rate of duty fixed by that act, to 20 per cent. in the value of such imports, or any of them.' This amendment was disagreed to, 15 to 15-(the

party vote, as heretofore.)

Mr. Newman then moved to amend the said pro posed amendment, by striking out the words Schools'—and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "the payment of the public debt."

Mr. Woolfolk moved the previous question which